- The speed of light changes as it goes from one $\qquad$ to another
- Light travels $\qquad$ in a vacuum $-3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
- The ratio between the speed of light in a vacuum ( $c=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) and the speed of light in a medium is called the $\qquad$

$$
n=\frac{c}{v} \quad n=\frac{\sin \angle i}{\sin \angle R}
$$

- The $\qquad$ the index of refraction, the $\qquad$ the optical
density of the medium, the $\qquad$ the speed of light and the $\qquad$ light bends
- air ( $n=1.00$ ), glass ( $n=1.52$ ), diamond ( $n=2.42$ )


## Rules for Refraction

- The incident ray, refracted ray and the normal all lie in the same $\qquad$
- The incident ray and refracted ray are always on $\qquad$ sides of the normal
- Light bends $\qquad$ the normal when the going into a more dense material
- Light bends $\qquad$ the normal when going into a less dense material


1. The speed of light in vinegar is $2.3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Determine the index of refraction.
2. The speed of light in sapphire is $1.69 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Determine the index of refraction.
3. The index of refraction for acetone is 1.36 . What is the speed of light in acetone?
4. The angle of incidence for light travelling into water is $35^{\circ}$ and the angle of refraction is $25^{\circ}$. What is the index of refraction?
